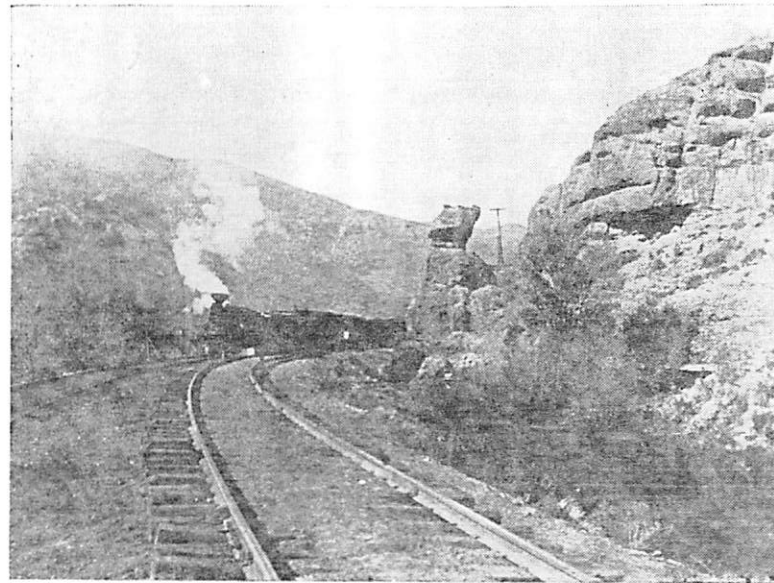




Pulpit Rock—Echo Canyon

grotesque oversized ships, hence came their name Steam Boat Rocks. The well known Pulpit Rock has been removed for widening of the State Highway but it had as the name implies the appearance of a pulpit. This unusual rock formation was located at the mouth of Echo Canyon and was plainly visible as its huge pulpit towered up into the sky.

Echo Canyon ends as it joins the much larger Weber Canyon. This point was known as Wilhelmina Pass and is just wide enough for highway, railroad and Echo creek.

Four miles to the northwest the settlement of Henefer is located in a little valley completely encompassed by canyons, some large and deep, others little more than an oversized gully. Each one filled its niche and was named for a person or an incident.

The first sizeable canyon from Echo to the northwest is Leonard's named so because Leonard Richins homesteaded land there and built his home at its mouth. Next in line is Bridge Canyon. In early days the stream of water that gushed from the canyon was so deep and swift it was necessary to build a bridge to allow traffic to cross. A huge water tank was erected by the Union Pacific Railroad to preserve the spring runoff water for use in the railroad engines.

During the Black Hawk War the Indians harassed the settlers in the valley. One day they started a fire in the brush; a canyon breeze fanned it into a gigantic blaze and it was soon out of control. The fire quickly traveled until it reached the south end of the valley

and burned itself out in the ravine that was later known as Fire Canyon. Next narrow gorge was named Bald Rock Canyon because of the Bland white sandstone rock which protruded over the roadway. In 1956 the entire surface of the rock was blasted and much of it removed. The next two small gulleys to the north are Morgan's and Danks' Canyons, both named for settlers.

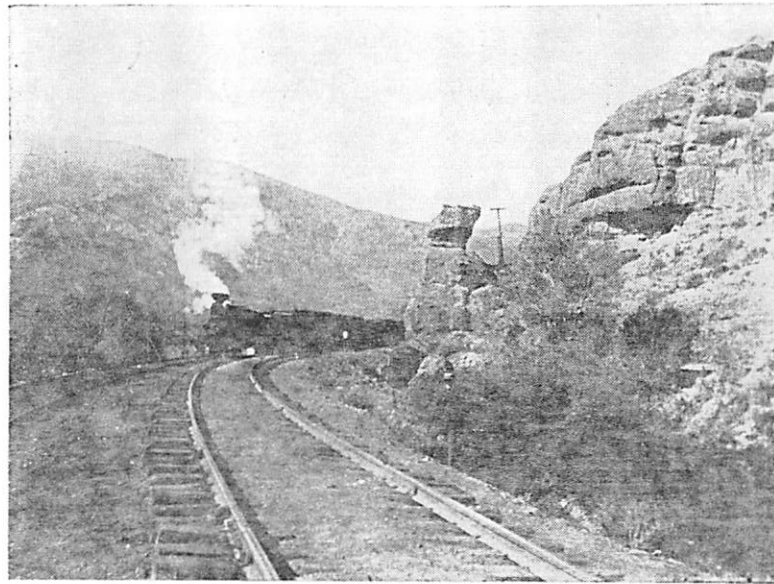
Owens Canyon was named by William J. Owens who lived near the mouth of the canyon. This is the largest canyon located east of the Henefer valley. A short distance up the canyon a beautiful grass covered flat was discovered which was encircled with groves of Quaken Aspen trees making it an ideal spot for picnics or celebrations. A bowery was built, a baseball diamond was laid out, pegs set for horse shoe pitching and ropes tied to tall trees for swings to entertain the children. This place was used for many years as a town recreation center. Programs and celebrations for every occasion were held there. A bounteous spring flowed down the canyon providing ample water for culinary use as well as for irrigation of an orchard and vegetable garden. John C. Paskett purchased this land from Mr. Owens and built a fine red brick house which is now owned by his grandson and namesake, John Paskett.

Four small ravines, Three Hollow, Willow Hollow, Cotton Wood Hollow, and Anderton's (formerly Harris') Canyon, complete the canyons on the eastern boundary of Henefer.

Franklin Canyon is located in the west range of mountains to the south. It was named for Captain Thomas Jobe Franklin who homesteaded a tract of land there. This beautiful canyon has a continual flow of water fed by its many springs. Batchelor Canyon was named for William Batchelor. It was in this canyon that four springs of pure water were found. These springs supply the culinary water for the town. One spring was discovered that contained salt water.

Next comes the well known Main Canyon. It was through this canyon that thousands of travelers passed either by oxteam, stage coach, handcart or pony express, on their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Many small hollows branch out from this canyon. Parkers Hollow was named for Abraham Parker. A short distance up this ravine the water holes used by Pioneers for watering their cattle may still be plainly discerned. Lone Tree Canyon was so named because of the lone cottonwood tree which grew there. Hog's Back was so named because there was a definite division of the run off water, one stream flowing toward Henefer, one toward East Canyon. Bishop's Canyon was named for Bishop Charles Richins. It was from the hills in this wide canyon that hundreds of trees were felled and made into ties for building the railroad down Weber Canyon.

Each canyon whether large or small had a story to tell and a part to play as it contributed to the building of the community.



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